1	RCN Corporation
2	APPEARANCES:
3	
4	SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM,
5	LLP
6	Attorneys for Debtor, RCN
7	Four Times Square
8	New York, New York 10036
9	
10	BY: JAY GOFFMAN, ESQ.
11	-and-
12	FREDERICK D. MORRIS, ESQ.
13	
14	
15	SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT, LLP
16	Attorneys for JP Morgan Chase Bank
17	as Agent for prepetition lenders
18	425 Lexington Avenue
19	New York, New York 10017
20	
21	BY: ELISHA D. GRAFF, ESQ.
22	
23	
24	
25	

2 PROCEEDINGS

3

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

debtors.

4 THE COURT: RCN.

5 MR. GOFFMAN: Jay Goffman of Skadden 6 Arps on behalf of RCN and the affiliated

Thank you for making the time for us on your Honor's calendar today. We originally had three motions on the calendar today, two of which have been adjourned. The two adjourned ones were the request to retain Alix Partners. That's been adjourned at the consent of the Committee until July 30 at 10 a.m. The second is the final hearing for an order implementing certain trading procedures with respect to our equity at the request of Vulcan and Wells Fargo. That also has been adjourned, a final hearing on that, until July 30th with the understanding that the interim order will stay in place through that hearing and their objection ends July 19th.

THE COURT: Does -- I haven't reviewed that order in a while -- it discontinue to the date of the adjourned

1 RCN Corporation

2 | hearing, or do you need to submit anything?

3 MR. GOFFMAN: I believe it is

4 | self-executing and it is continuing to final

5 | hearing, but we will triple check it, your

6 Honor.

7

THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. GOFFMAN: That brings us to the

9 one motion on the calendar for today which is

10 our motion to continue our existing key

11 | employee retention plan that was entered into

12 | prepetition as part of our restructuring

13 process.

14 The motion was properly filed,

15 affidavits of service have been filed and we

16 received one objection, that being the

17 | objection by the Wells Fargo and Vulcan

18 | Ventures from Andrews and Kurth.

19 The objection, really, the thrust of

20 | it is one point and one point only. It says

21 | that the debtor is not entitled to the business

22 | judgment standard here because, in the view of

23 | the objectors, the board did not act on an

24 informed basis.

We filed a reply yesterday to refute

2 that and I think under the circumstances I need 3 to walk through the history here so that the 4 Court can understand the process by which the 5 key employee retention plan was formulated, the discussion with the board, the negotiation with 6 7 both the banks and their advisors, the committee and their advisors, all the work and 8 9 the negotiations and the process that went into 10 it to reach a consensual key employment 11 retention plan and the informed basis upon 12 which the board acted in reaching the business 13 judgment.

THE COURT: Were you directly involved in that process?

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

MR. GOFFMAN: Yes, I was involved in every aspect of that. I was at every board meeting where it was discussed. When the board asked questions, I was one of the people advising them. I was one of the people involved in helping to formulate the key employee retention plan. I helped to look at the precedents from other cases and I was involved in many of the negotiations. So I'm personally aware of all of the facts.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GOFFMAN: We also have in the courtroom Mr. John Dubel, who is the president chief operating officer of the company, who participated in the final negotiations on the plan and the key employee retention plan and, if necessary, he would be available to testify, also.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GOFFMAN: The first discussions about the key employee retention plan really began right around the time we began our entire restructuring negotiations back in October, 2003.

At that time, the board recognized that it was important in order to maximize the value of the estate for all stake holders; that we make sure that we could keep our key employees retained and focus on the process of running the business and not worry about having to find alternative jobs. So they asked their advisors about what was done in three restructuring negotiations processes, and they were told that key employee retention plans

were very normal.

2.1

What comes across in the objection, your Honor, is that there is nothing in the objection that would even suggest that a KERP isn't normal. That a KERP would not be standard in a restructuring negotiations because they are, and the board was so advised and the board asked its senior management and its advisors to work on putting one together. And over the course of October and November, the senior management and its outside advisors did so.

They looked at other precedents.

They looked at other examples of comparable companies going through restructurings in similar industries, and they devised a key employee retention plan.

They had discussion with advisors of the bank and bondholders about that to try to incorporate their thoughts and suggestions, understanding that although it was vital to make sure that the employees stayed retained, it was also important that the key creditors constituencies be active in the negotiation of

2 that.

2.1

In December of 2003 that KERP, that initial presentation of the KERP, was made to the compensation committee of the board. The compensation committee was comprised solely of outside disinterested directors.

At that time, the compensation committee after a full presentation approved the KERP in concept and suggested further discussions with representatives of the banks and the bondholders who we had been negotiating with and then presentation to the board itself.

Those discussions continued with the representatives of the banks and the bondholders through the remainder of December and into January, and then on or about January 12 at another board meeting, a presentation was made to the entire board about the key employee retention plan, the purpose for it, the need for it, how it was negotiated, what the bondholders and banks had asked for, the benefits of it and how it compared to other situations. And, on that basis, the board ratified the key employee retention plan in

1 RCN Corporation

2.1

concept but with the understanding that there would still be ongoing negotiations with the banks and bondholders over the finalization of that, and those negotiations did continue over the next many weeks, the final set of negotiations regarding this.

And your Honor is well aware that a key employee retention plan is negotiated with banks and bondholders as part of an overall restructuring. No element of a restructuring is done until all the elements are, and this was negotiated heavily as part of the entire restructuring, and Mr. Dubel carried on all of the final negotiations.

Now, this is relevant for a couple of reasons. First, Mr. Dubel is not a participant in the key employee retention plan. He has no interest in it. He doesn't get anything out of it, so there is no personal interest in the key employee retention plan for Mr. Dubel.

Also, Mr. Dubel has a tremendous amount of experience in this area. He's been doing and leading restructurings for over 20

1 RCN Corporation

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

years. Most recently, before he joined RCN, he was the CEO of Cable and Wireless USA in their restructuring in Chapter 11. Before that he was the CFO at WorldCom in their Chapter 11 case and his credentials are impeccable. He participated in all the negotiations and the negotiations were very difficult.

In the final negotiations with the bondholders on this, there were numerous exchanges. Certain of the bondholders were able to extract certain additional concessions from the debtors as part of these negotiations. They got the company to agree to have any participants waive any rights under the existing chairman's plans. They got the company to agree to reduce certain severance benefits. They got the company to agree that the amount of severance benefits of the chief executive officer would be significantly reduced. The severance tail period was significantly reduced, and the mitigation period was reduced also. So there were several significant changes made even until the final changes. Those final changes were then

RCN Corporation

2.1

presented to the board again on May 26th as
part of the overall restructuring plan.

A final presentation was made at that time and, as part of that, after a full analysis, a full discussion and a presentation of all the relevant facts, the board made an informed business decision that approving the modified key employee retention plan was in the best interest of the estate.

We believe that those facts show that the board acted on an informed basis.

They made a rationale business judgment. It is a modest key employee retention plan. It includes a total of only 76 people that are part of it.

The total amount that could be at issue here is less than \$10 million, and that includes the total amount of potential severance benefits if all severance was included, and we are talking about less than 10 million for a company where the debt itself, the debt itself exceeds \$1.7 billion before you even get anywhere near the equity value.

It was on that basis that debtors

decided to proceed and we think that all the standards for meeting the business judgment standard have been satisfied.

Given that, even the objectors have admitted that the business judgment standard is the relevant standard. We have now shown that all the factors necessary to support the business judgment rule are in place. We think there is no basis for their objection.

The two other points I would like to make, just so the record is clear, they raise some questions about whether or not the key employee retention plan is just a plan designed to keep people in place and does not incentivize people to work towards improving the company. Well, they are wrong on all fronts.

First, the main purpose of any key employee retention plan is to keep your key employee retained. That is your goal when you are going through a restructuring process. It breaks into two pieces. You have a retention plan where you pay people bonuses for staying on through a certain period of time, in our

1 RCN Corporation

2 case, through confirmation.

Secondly, you have a severance period protection, so people know if they are terminated they have some protection there. In addition, we do have a section of our retention payments that are geared towards how well the company does. So a good portion of our retention payments are only paid if the company achieves certain goals, so they are wrong in how the targets are set.

Our key employee retention plan is modest. It is properly geared towards keeping the key employees retained and focused. It has been heavily negotiated with the banks and bonds. You will hear it is supported by both banks, bonds, the official creditors committee and it is absolutely essential to making sure that our employees know that they are protected as we go through this restructuring process. I will ask your Honor to approve the order.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a few questions about it.

First of all, on the performance component, how are the operational targets

1 RCN Corporation 2 established for that component? Is there an 3 independent committee that does that? 4 MR. GOFFMAN: If I may, your Honor. 5 The way these targets were set, your Honor, 6 it's all based off the company's business 7 plan. The business plan, based upon the 8 company's business plan, which is at the core 9 of the entire restructuring, it is sort of out 10 of the core how we get financing in place and 11 get this company reorganized; but based upon 12 that, we set certain targets off of that and 13 are hitting certain milestones against that 14 business plan is what's required in order for 15 the couple of employees to get the 16 compensation. That's how it was presented to 17 the compensation committee. THE COURT: They have already been 18 19 set, in other words, this was part of the 20 negotiation with the banks and bondholders? 2.1 It was presented to MR. GOFFMAN: 22 the compensation committee and the banks and 23 bondholders are fully aware of it. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Is there any, 25 other than the plan that is released, claims

1 RCN Corporation

2 | that are released? Is there any other bonus or

3 | incentive plan out there for these employees?

4 MR. GOFFMAN: The company does have

5 | its normal short term incentive plan for

6 employees that exists. It is out there all the

7 | time. It is not a key employee retention

8 | plan. It is just the normal incentive plan for

9 the employees.

10 THE COURT: That would cover the

11 76?

MR. GOFFMAN: Yes, it does cover.

13 THE COURT: And that is something

14 also that the bondholder and banks have

15 reviewed?

16 MR. GOFFMAN: Yes, the bondholder

17 | and banks are fully aware. The bondholder and

18 | banks are aware of that fact and every fact.

19 THE COURT: The short term plan

20 | really is tied to the amount of the performance

21 of the company. It is not tied to the

22 bankruptcy per se?

MR. GOFFMAN: That's correct, your

Honor. .

THE COURT: And these employees

1 RCN Corporation

2 receive other than sort of normal inflation

3 | based raises during the restructuring period?

4 MR. GOFFMAN: No, I don't believe

5 they did, your Honor. We are advised there was

6 2 percent raises, which I think is consistent

7 | with inflation.

8 THE COURT: As I read the plan, and

9 by that I mean both the retention and the

10 severance elements of it, for the tier one

11 | through three employees, it appears to me that

12 there is a severance element of retention, i.e.

13 | you get your retention payment even if you're

14 | terminated before confirmation; is that

15 | correct?

16 MR. GOFFMAN: Yes, your Honor.

17 THE COURT: And then, as I read it,

18 | the actual severance doesn't kick in unless you

19 are working after the effective date for those

20 | three groups. So, in effect, you are not

21 | double dipping on the severance element; is

22 that correct?

MR. GOFFMAN: May I confer, your

24 | Honor. What we did with severance, your Honor,

25 | it is the company's normal severance policy.

1 RCN Corporation

2.1

What we did, the enhanced severance policy is basically when you are terminated for these matters, there is an enhanced severance piece that's subject to mitigation.

another job, you are not going to get that paid essentially as a bonus if you have another job. The idea was to protect people -- you needed to have a retention payment to incentivize people to stay but you also couldn't take away their normal retention, their normal severance protection so if they were terminated without cause they would have that and this minor enhancement was subject to mitigation. .

THE COURT: Well, the way I read
this is severance is triggered if participants
employment with the company is terminated after
the effective date. So as I read that, which
appears on page 4 --

MR. GOFFMAN: Of the motion or the requirements?

THE COURT: Of the actual plan.

MR. GOFFMAN: Maybe I can clarify,

1 RCN Corporation 2 vour Honor. The effective date I think that 3 you are reading is the effective date of the 4 KERP plan, not the effective date of the plan 5 of reorganization, and the effective date of the KERP plan was February 10th, the date that 6 7 the board approved it. I think that's the confusion, your Honor. I apologize. 8 9 THE COURT: There is, in effect, 10 double dipping? 11 MR. GOFFMAN: I don't know if I 12 would call it double dipping. What there is, 13 there is a retention bonus to keep people in 14 place and then if people are terminated without 15 cause, there is a severance component subject 16 to mitigation. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Is there a reason 18 why the debtors would terminate someone without 19 cause before the confirmation of the plan 20 triggering the right to retention bonus? Ιs 2.1 there something anticipated with that 22 happening? 23 MR. GOFFMAN: It is hard for me to

imagine why we would terminate someone without

cause prior to the effective date, prior to

24

25

1 RCN Corporation

confirmation of the plan if we did a cost

benefit analysis that showed it was going to

cost us more money by doing so. .

MR. GOFFMAN: The issue is, your

Honor, over the course of time, we have
continued to rationalize the company's capital
structure. We have gone from, we have reduced
the number of employees very significantly over
time. We are continuing to look at a whole
variety of factors to continue to correct our
capital structure and there is always a
potential to look at different ways to fix our
capital structure that we may come to a
conclusion that it makes sense to terminate
someone at some point in time.

We would always look at the cost benefit analysis to see whether or not it incurred more expense by doing so than we'd be saving, but we would always make that cost benefit analysis.

THE COURT: Okay. At this time, you are not aware, and I'm looking at Mr. Dubel as well, you are not aware of anyone you plan to terminate in the near future that would be

1 RCN Corporation

2 | covered by this program?

MR. GOFFMAN: There is only one person. He's a former counsel, but he didn't get, by agreement by the committee, he's not getting any severance. We have already accounted for that.

THE COURT: Okay. Am I right that the CEO can get his severance even if he resigns?

MR. GOFFMAN: Can I let Mr. Dubel.

MR. DUBEL: John Dubel. Your Honor, yes, that's correct. The CEO if he chooses to resign would be entitled to the benefits there under the plan. It was all part of an overall agreement with the creditors ad hoc committee and Mr. Macord did give up tremendous benefits that he had, he was entitled to, including an enhanced severance. He reduced his portion of the severance.

He had a potential entitlement to a significant chairman's plan bonus that had been in place for three or four years and, again, he agreed to reduce that and as part of an overall settlement.

2.1

Until Mr. Macord has an opportunity to sit down with the creditors and make a determination what his role in the future is with the creditors, he's agreed that he would have the ability to leave the company. But he has expressed to me the interest in staying and seeing this through the full reorganization and, also, working with the creditors to figure out what his role would be in the future.

THE COURT: Okay. There is a provision at the start of this in this program eligibility that says that schedule A proviso. Schedule A may be amended. Schedule A is the schedule that sets forth the name of the tiers one through three as well as the CEO. It says schedule A may be amended any time during the duration of the scheduled order to replace any participant who voluntarily terminates employment with the company or whose employment is terminated by the company for cause.

Given the other bells and whistles that the company has in here, is that -- what is the purpose of that provision? Is it to deal with a situation, for example, where

1 RCN Corporation

2.1

Mr. Macord tries to jerk people around he can take them off the schedule? I'm not impugning Mr. Macord. I am just trying to figure out why it is there.

MR. DUBEL: Your Honor, why it is there we effectively agreed to a dollar amount of bonus that would be available under the KERP program -- an amount of severance that that be available and, to the extent we lost an employee of their own volition, if they were to walk out the door and we needed to replace that person, whether it was through promotion or an outside hire and that was one thing we needed to add due to the uncertainty of the Chapter 11 situation, we would have the ability to replace someone within that program but it would still be subject to the caps of the \$3.5 million on the bonus and the severance portion.

THE COURT: It is a more a question to give the company the flexibility to add people in?

MR. DUBEL: Yes, only if we have people.

25 THE COURT: Only after you drop the

1 RCN Corporation

- 2 bomb.
- Is Mr. Macord actually involved in
- 4 running the company?
- 5 MR. DUBEL: Every single day, your
- 6 Honor.
- 7 THE COURT: In deciding on the
- 8 amount of mitigation, did the advisors look at
- 9 other types of severance plans for comparison?
- MR. DUBEL: Your Honor, when we
- 11 | initially set the plan up, the severance
- 12 portion of it was reviewed and other documents
- 13 | had been reviewed, other plans had been
- 14 reviewed.
- I looked at it based on my
- 16 experience of having negotiated severance and
- 17 | KERP plans over the last 20 years or so of
- 18 doing restructuring and the committee felt they
- 19 had a concern that severance portion in excess
- 20 of the ordinary amount that the debtor had in
- 21 | their program was excessive.
- Our view was it wasn't meant to be a
- 23 | windfall for employees but it was simply meant
- 24 | to be a downside for protection because we
- 25 didn't want people to be focused on the

1 RCN Corporation

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

2 downside situation as to whether they had a job 3 or not within the situation dealing with 4 Chapter 11. We agreed to take the excess 5 severance over and above the plan, over and above mitigation to give people the downside 6 7 protection over the windfall and, in my 8 experience, doing it that way would be 9 consistent, maybe it would be a little bit less 10 than I've seen for other plans.

THE COURT: So the company's prior severance program before this enhancement didn't have a mitigation component?

MR. DUBEL: No.

MR. GOFFMAN: No, it didn't, your Honor. Also, your Honor, just so you know, what we did in formulating the key employee retention plan in the beginning is because we as a firm have a lot of experience in all types of restructuring cases over the many years, we had the luxury of actually having a chart that showed a whole slew of similar restructuring cases and their key employee retention plan.

So we were able to do a very careful comparison of what we were putting together

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2 with other similar key employee retention plans 3 in other cases for the very reason now when we 4 sat down with the banks and the bondholders, we 5 wanted to make sure that what we were presenting to them was something that they 6 7 would say was within the range of what they would see as being normal for this type of case 8 9 in these types of circumstances. So, yes, we 10 actually did look at all those types of 11 factors.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks.

Did anyone else want to speak in favor of the motion before I hear from Wells Fargo?

MR. DUNNE: Yes, your Honor. Good morning, Dennis Dunne from Milbank, Tweed on behalf of the employee on behalf of the official creditors committee.

The official creditors committee supports the motion though I would like to emphasize that what's before your Honor today is Mr. Goffman has indicated the product of several rounds of negotiations between not only the official creditors committee but the ad hoc

committee and note holders who conducted these negotiations prepetition; and, as a result of them, I'm not going to go into all the changes, but principally and materially we reduced the number of participants, reduced the overall costs and set what we thought were more market triggers. And, as a result of that, the advisors to the committee, Janette Capital, have informed the committee that we are within acceptable parameters and our metric might be slightly different than the debtors.

We tend to look at things on an aggregate basis, and if you look at the maximum amount payable under the retention portion, that is roughly three-and-a-half million dollars. On the severance side it is six million but that is only if every employee in the company were terminated.

We tended to use a 50 percent number as being extremely aggressive for a company that is an going concern company and you look at the total there, you have three and a half million plus maybe three million in severance, and you got up to about a six million dollar

1 RCN Corporation

aggregate pot for this plan, and if you compared that to the debt and the revenues of this company, on the debt basis you are at a fraction of one percent in terms of what this plan is as a percentage of the debt; and on revenues this company has approximately 500 million dollars of revenue a year and you are still at roughly one percent of revenue which, according to the advisors, is well within acceptable parameters comparing it to other KERP plans that have been proposed.

And with that, your Honor, the creditors committee supports the plan.

THE COURT: It sounded from

Mr. Goffman Mr. Dubel's response to my question

on the CEO treatment that that reflected also a

fairly heavy element of settling potential

claims that he may have.

Is that your view as well?

MR. DUNNE: Yes. I agree with your Honor's reaction that typically you would not see the ability for the CEO to resign and then get this package of compensation, but here it was two-fold, one of which is what your Honor

1 RCN Corporation

alluded to, the settlement of pre-existing rights he had under a chairman's plan and otherwise.

And the second is I think there is no agreement as to his future role with the company that's ongoing and this was all part of the settlement, so, yes, the committee supports them.

THE COURT: It was the committee's view in evaluating his potential rights this claimant would potentially be on at least a par with the unsecured claims?

MR. DUNNE: Yes, sir.

MR. GRAFF: Good morning. Elisha
Graff; Simpson Thacher on behalf of JP Morgan
Chase, administrative agent for the debtors
presecured lenders. I will be very brief in my
remarks, your Honor.

As Mr. Goffman represented on the record, the terms of the KERP were ostensibly negotiated with all the debtors key creditors constituencies and the prepetition secured lenders. The terms of the KERP as represented to the court today are acceptable to the

1 RCN Corporation

2.1

prepetition secured lenders and the lenders

are, therefore, in the position of supporting

the debtors motion.

MS. UNIMAN: Good morning, your
Honor. Lynne Uniman of Vulcan Ventures and
Wells Fargo. In response to the objection that
we filed yesterday we got a reply.

Our initial objection focused on the process. It was virtually nothing set forth in the papers to explain what process was undertaken. We are now told about the process and we believe that the process is lacking.

Your Honor asked some very interesting questions, many of the questions that I have for the witness today. But there is some interesting components to this plan, in addition to those that your Honor had pointed out.

Unlike many of the cases that are currently in this court, there was no independent compensation expert or HR person consulted whatsoever with respect to this plan. We know nothing about any studies that were looked at about employees leaving.

2.1

Indeed, how many of the 76 employees are new hires, meaning hires that were made while the financial troubles of the company were already known? Their moral? Their risk flight? Those are just nonissues. What were the costs in replacing employees? We don't know that. We don't know if any studies were looked at. We don't know, indeed, what compensates -- the total mix of what compensation packages have been eliminated by virtue of this plan.

We heard about the chairman's plan.

Are there employment agreements? What's the nature of the bonuses? What were the bonuses last year? Your Honor asked about performance targets. Who sets them?

The CEO retention of 120 percent of his salary seems to be unprecedented in cases that have recently been before this court.

Indeed, the cost itself of the program? The PSI net? A six million dollar program covered 595 employees, not a mere 76. Is there going to be a reduction in force? Your Honor, these are all questions that we still need answers

1 RCN Corporation

- 2 to.
- 3 And with that I would like to call
- 4 Mr. Dubel to the stand.
- 5 THE COURT: Okay.
- JOHN DUBEL,
- 7 having been first duly sworn according to law,
- 8 was examined and testified as follows:
- 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 10 BY MS. UNIMAN:
- 11 Q Good morning, Mr., is it Dubel. Did
- 12 | I pronounce it correctly?
- 13 A Yes, did you. Dubel.
- 14 Q Let me formally introduce myself.
- 15 I'm Lynn Uniman from Andrews and Kurth. I have
- 16 a few questions for you today.
- Now, the amounts that are allocated
- 18 to be paid under the KERP, are those absolute
- 19 caps or can those amounts be varied?
- 20 A We have a universe of 76 people who
- 21 | are participants in the KERP, and those amounts
- 22 | are calculated and predetermined at this point
- 23 in time.
- 24 To the extent that someone leaves of
- 25 | their own volition or per cause, then the

1 RCN Corporation 2 amount would drop down and we have the ability 3 under the KERP plan to add, to replace that 4 person but up to the level that has previously 5 been approved. Are there any circumstances where 6 7 the amounts, the 3.5 retention or the 6.1 severance could be increased? 8 9 In my view, not without further Α 10 approval of the court. 11 Now, the termination benefits, those 0 12 are based on the then current salary of the 13 various salaries; is that correct? 14 The severance benefits are based on 15 the salary of the employee at the time of the 16 severance at the time of the termination. 17 0 Are there any caps in place on what 18 raises will be in the future? 19 We have no caps. We have business 20 judgment rules that we go through. We are 2.1 looking at any number of things. As we shrink 22 our operations, cut costs, we may give a raise 23 to someone if they take on additional

We have generally maintained those

24

25

responsibility.

1 RCN Corporation 2 types of raises when we can give them on those 3 types of responsibilities and less than 10 4 percent, but only in those circumstances where 5 they have taken on additional responsibilities 6 or had promotions. 7 Q Right now there are no caps in place? 8 9 There are no specific caps, no. Α 10 Now, you were not involved in the Q 11 initial idea of developing a KERP for RCN, were 12 you? 13 Α I was not involved with RCN at the 14 time that it was initially proposed, that is 15 correct. 16 And when did you first become 17 involved? 18 I was retained on February 10 of Α 19 2004. 20 And that was after the board had Q 21 already met with respect to the KERP? 22 I don't know the exact time frame. 23 I was retained in the same board meeting. 24 wasn't in the board meeting for the full period

so I don't know whether it happened just prior

25

- 2 to me or immediately after I was retained.
- Q And in connection with adopting this
- 4 KERP, was it modeled on any other plans?
- A As Mr. Goffman stated before, it was
- 6 based -- the company's general counsel, the
- 7 | company's VP of employee services, the
- 8 executive vice president who was working with
- 9 the company at the time on the restructuring
- 10 | all sat down and reviewed plans that had been
- 11 developed in the past that they had been
- 12 provided by both the financial advisor, Merrill
- 13 Lynch, at the time, and also folks at Skadden
- 14 Arps, so it was modeled after all of those
- 15 | plans. I don't specifically know which one it
- 16 | was modeled after though.
- 17 Q You don't know which plans?
- 18 A I don't know personally, no.
- 19 O Do you know of any plans that
- 20 provide a CEO with a retention benefit equal to
- 21 | 120 percent of his base salary?
- 22 A I don't know of any of them off the
- 23 | top of my head I can give you examples of. I
- 24 do know I have seen many plans in the past that
- 25 have bonus potential of up to 200 percent for

2.1

CEOs or severance programs that would have been two or three years that would effectively be the same situation.

- Q But you can't recall any today?
- A I can't recall any off the top of my head, no.
  - Q Now, would any of the 76 employees who will participate in this plan participate in any other compensation or severance plan?

A All 76 of the employees are participants in the company's severance program, but, in essence, this KERP program supersedes the severance portion of it because it gives them the standard that they would normally have received, plus the enhanced portion again that is subject to mitigation.

In terms of the bonus side of it, the vast majority of the employees in the company are entitled to participate in normal operating short term incentive and other bonus programs that the company has and so, to the extent that all 76 of those people are employed by the company, they are participants in the short term incentive programs.

2.1

The other program that the company had in the past was a stock incentive program which the vast majority of these employees, the 76, would have been entitled to participate in but because of the company's stock price, the options they might have received in the past are no longer in the money they are not going to receive anything under that plan.

- Q And what is the magnitude of the bonuses that these 76 employees will receive under the bonus plan?
- A Under the short term incentive plan, it depends on the level but, traditionally, it is for the senior executives 40 percent of their base salaries and it drops down to 10 to 15 percent at the lower levels; and, again, it is all based upon the performance of the company and it is based upon historical programs, so it is consistent with what the companies have had in the past for its short term incentive programs.
  - Q How many of these 76 individuals would fall into the category of senior executives as you've just described them?

2.1

A I don't know the number. I would have to look at the list, the tier one and tier two employees, typically the vice-presidents.

Q And are any of these 76 employees, do any of them have employment agreements?

A Of the 76 that are participants in the KERP plan, I don't believe any of them do.

O That includes the CEO?

A The CEO, to my knowledge, doesn't have an employment agreement. There are some people that have employment letter. That layout what their salary is but they are not what you would look at as a traditional employment contract.

Q Now, how many of the 76 individuals were participating in the chairman's performance or retention plan?

A Of the current 76 people, I think there was approximately 53 that had been participants. It may have actually gone down. I may have that number down. It may be 33. I think it was originally 53 in the chairman's plans. It is now 33. Of the 76, 33 are participants.

RCN Corporation 1 2 Is that plan still in effect with 0 3 respect to other people that are not within the 4 76? 5 Α Of the current population of people 6 in the chairman's plan, roughly 33, all of the 7 people who are participants or potential 8 participants in the chairman's plan are 9 encompassed in the 76. So, in essence, there 10 is no one who are not in the 76 KERP list who 11 is a participant in the chairman's plan. 12 And does the chairman's plan still 0 exist or has it been abolished? 13 14 The chairman's plan still does exist 15 and it is being replaced by this KERP plan. 16 Now, was there any comparison of Q 17 costs done comparing the chairman's plan and 18 the proposed KERP? 19 Yes, there was. Α And what were the results of that 20 Q 21 comparison? 22 The chairman's plan could have

potentially been much more expensive to the

company. Approximately two to three times as

23

24

25

expensive.

4

5

6

7

8

- Q When you say could have been, what do you mean?
  - A It depended upon whether people were employed with the company at the June 30, 2005 date. So if someone was not employed, they would not be a participant in the chairman's plan.
- 9 Q Now, under the current severance
  10 plan, what would a tier one employee be
  11 entitled to?
- 12 A I'm sorry. Under the current or 13 under the KERP plan?
  - Q Under the current severance plan?
- 15 A Traditionally a tier one participant 16 would be entitled to a six months severance.
- Q And that is pursuant to the KERP being increased to a year?
- 19 A The first portion of it, which would
  20 not be subject to mitigation, which was
  21 inconsistent with the company's current plan,
  22 would stay in place. The enhanced portion,
  23 which would increase the portion to a year,
  24 that second half of it would be subject to
  25 mitigation. So if an employee during the first

1	RCN Corporation
2	six months obtained employment at the same or
3	higher salary, they would get nothing of the
4	enhanced severance.
5	If they did not get a job or if they
6	got a job for less salary, they would get
7	either the full amount or the delta between
8	what their current salary would be and what
9	they were entitled to under the severance plan.
10	Q And they would also get health
11	benefits under the KERP plan?
12	A For the tier one, yes.
13	Q And under the current severance
14	plan, would that employee get health benefits?
15	A That is correct.
16	Q And under the current severance
17	plan, what would a tier two employees be
18	entitled to in terms of severance?
19	A Four months, I believe.
20	Q And under this plan, it's six
21	months?
22	A I don't remember. I'd have to
23	look. It is six or eight months.
24	Q And what would a tier three employee
25	be entitled to under the current severance

1 RCN Corporation

- 2 plan?
- 3 A Usually two to three months.
- 4 Q And under this plan it is four to
- 5 six?
- 6 A It would be basically doubling that,
- 7 yes.
- 8 Q Now, is any comparison from a cross
- 9 standpoint done between the old severance plan
- 10 and the new one for those who will participate
- 11 | in it?
- 12 A In terms of the incremental
- 13 | additional dollars?
- 14 O Yes.
- 15 A Yes, there was.
- 16 Q And what were the results of that
- 17 study?
- 18 A The study said to the extent the
- 19 | total potential liability that the company
- 20 | would have would be approximately \$6.1 million
- 21 | if all participants were severed and none of
- 22 them obtained employment to offset during the
- 23 | second half, the maximum would be 6.1. Under
- 24 | the current program it was approximately \$3
- 25 | million, 3.2, I believe.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

So a little less than twice as much, but, again, this second half of it, that incremental \$3 million is subject to mitigation if the employees do obtain employment at or equal or above their current level employment salary.

- O Except for the CEO, correct?
- A Except for the two employees, two participants, the former general counsel, who as part of an overall settlement is only entitled to the standard severance and the CEO, who agreed as part of the overall settlement that he would only have one year of severance.
- Q Right, and that's not subject to any mitigation whatsoever; am I correct? If he gets a job the next day, he still gets paid?
- A That would be based upon what would have been standard that he would have received in the ordinary course under the company's programs.
  - Q Which program?
- 23 A The company's standard severance 24 programs.
- 25 Q So you didn't change his program at

2 all?

2.1

A On the severance piece, we had originally had a higher amount. He was entitled to two years of severance, and as part of the ultimate settlement in negotiations, he agreed to reduce it down to one year and that was part of the trade off for him to be able to enable himself to resign if he chose to and still receive his severance programs.

Q How many of the 76 employees -- withdrawn.

How long have the 76 employees covered by this plan been employed by RCN?

A It varies by employee. We have some that have been with us since prior to the inception. Some of our employees have been with us approximately 30 years even though they were with predecessor companies that ultimately became RCN and some of them have been with us a year. Like any employee population, it varies, but we have traditionally what I would look at for a company that is about seven, eight years old, we have an employee population that's been with us quite sometime.

2.1

Q Were there any employees of the 76 that were hired by RCN from October, 2003 to the present?

A I do not believe that there were any people on the list that were hired from the initial list. There were people that were taken off the list even though they might have been entitled to it but, as part of the final negotiation, we did remove some employees. I don't think there was anybody that was added to the initial list that are currently on the 76 list.

Q Now, did you examine any data to determine the employee turnover rate prefinancial difficulties of RCN versus the current state?

approximately 7500 employees down to our current level, which was approximately 2420, and through a significant amount of cost reduction that the company has gone through, we have had, depending on what department, I would view as a normal level of attrition, but we also have an extreme amount of concern and have

2.1

had an extreme amount of concern amongst the senior employees as to the ultimate resolution of the restructuring, and I think the fact that we have this KERP in place, or that even prior to it being in place, that the company had been negotiating to put one in place, has had a very positive effect on the employees.

In my decision and all the senior employees, they are very comfortable with it.

They are willing to work through the restructuring, understanding that, you know, within any restructuring their jobs are at risk but they have the appropriate downside protection for putting their job at risk.

- Q Did you examine any studies or empirical data that reflected that the employees that are covered by this KERP could not be replaced? In my discussions and --
  - A No, I did not.
- Q Did you look at any studies or empirical data to determine the cost that it might be to replace any of these 76 employees?
- A I did not look at any studies, but based upon my experience in running companies

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

or being involved with senior executive levels of companies for the last 15 years and so and an advisor for 10 years before that, it is my experience that, at a minimum, it traditionally costs 25 percent to 33 percent to replace an employee through just the outright costs of hiring, and then you'd have the disruption to the business and the time frame in which the employee is missing because you traditionally don't find immediately but you could be out three, four, five, or even six months trying to find someone. And I hate to say it this way, and sometimes the quality of the individual that is attracted to a company in a Chapter 11 is not as high as you would like because the higher quality people when it is going through a Chapter 11 restructuring are concerned about it and do not take on the challenge.

So while we have high quality people in place, if we were to lose them, the impact of the business over and above the outright direct cost through the lost productivity could easily exceed two or three times the costs of the KERP or enhanced severance.

1	RCN Corporation
2	Q Did you do any study that reflects
3	that it would be two to three times the cost of
4	the KERP?
5	A I did no studies. That's based upon
6	my experience doing this type of work for
7	approximately 20 years.
8	Q The 25 to 33 percent higher in costs
9	that you gave me, does that include the costs
10	of an executive recruiter?
11	A That would include the cost of an
12	executive recruiter to some degree, some
13	intentional costs of advertising, time and
14	effort, et cetera.
15	Q And in today's market, isn't it true
16	that executive recruiters are reducing their
17	normal percentages or fees for employees?
18	A It depends upon the job search and
19	the situation.
20	Q Now, a portion of the retention
21	bonuses were already paid, weren't they?
22	A Yes, they were.
23	Q And when were they paid?
24	A They were paid on or about May 10,

2004.

1 RCN Corporation 2 0 I'm sorry. I'm sorry to cut you 3 off. 4 And why were those payments made then before this motion could be heard? 5 6 The original agreement and the KERP 7 plan that was put in place on February 10th called for a payment of 25 percent to the 8 employees 90 days after the effective date of 9 10 the KERP, again, being February 10th, so on or 11 about May 10th, the payment was made reflecting 12 that agreement. 13 0 Now, the payments that were already 14 made, are they included in the 3.5 million 15 allocation for the retention payments? 16 Yes, they are. Α 17 Now, by this motion, are you seeking to have this court bless those payments nunc 18 19 pro tunc? 20 Α I have to apologize. That's a legal 21 question. You have to ask counsel. 22 I will rephrase. 0 23 Are you seeking in this motion to 24 have the payments that were already made 25 approved by this court?

1 RCN Corporation 2 Α Again, I apologize. I would have to 3 ask counsel that. 4 Now, has a reduction in force taken Q 5 place at RCN? 6 We have had numerous reductions in 7 force. As I've stated earlier, we have got 8 from approximately 7500 employees to about 2420 9 employees and we are constantly looking at cost 10 efficiencies in our operations. 11 Is there another RIF planned? 0 12 We are constantly looking at ways 13 that we can improve the efficiencies of our 14 cost structure. 15 Do you know if any of the 76 16 employees will be part of any reduction in force? 17 18 As I stated earlier, just the former general counsel and that is the only person 19 20 that, as I sit here today, that I know is part of a reduction in force. 2.1 22 Now, no plan of reorganization has 0 23 been filed in this case yet; is that correct?

And how do you know that a plan of

That's correct.

24

25

Α

1 RCN Corporation 2 reorganization won't provide for all the 3 management? 4 I'm sorry. I couldn't hear. 5 How do you know that any plan of reorganization that's approved won't provide 6 7 for all new management? Until we file a plan, I don't know 8 what it would be. 9 10 And you don't know whether any plan 11 that is approved by the Court will provide --12 MR. GOFFMAN: I tried not to. I let 13 the questions go. These types of questions 14 really are not appropriate. Everyone in the 15 courtroom knows that a proposed plan doesn't 16 provide new management. 17 THE COURT: But I think we are 18 moving along fairly quickly. 19 MR. GOFFMAN: That's a decision for 20 the reorganized board after confirmation. 2.1 Now, in considering other plans, do 0 22 you know whether the KERP in WorldCom was 23 considered? 24 I was a participant in developing

the KERP with WorldCom, along with many others,

1 RCN Corporation

2 | including recently a company called ET Turner

- 3 | Corporation, which was a telecommunication
- 4 | equipment provider, similar industry, cable And
- 5 Wireless, America transport and web hosting
- 6 provider, again similar type of industry, and I
- 7 | was a participant in developing all of those.
- 8 Q Right, but do you know whether the
- 9 RCN board looked at the WorldCom KERP?
- 10 A I do not know whether the RCN board
- 11 | looked at it.
- 12 Q And do you know if they looked at
- 13 | the Global Crossing KERP?
- 14 A I do not have the specifics of any
- 15 of the ones that the board looked at
- 16 originally. I don't know which ones originally
- 17 | they specifically looked at.
- 18 O Are you aware that the Global
- 19 | Crossing KERP cost between 10 and 20 million to
- 20 | cover 300 employees?
- MR. GOFFMAN: Objection.
- 22 THE COURT: This is getting a little
- 23 off the point. Global Crossing is a very
- 24 different company and very different
- 25 | circumstances.

2.1

- Q Do you know whether any comparison from a dollar standpoint versus an employee number standpoint was done by the board?
  - A I do not know that.
  - Q Do you know whether the board compared severance packages for other companies going through Chapter 11?
- A Again, I was not a participant in that. I do understand that the board had reviewed multiple different plans that had been put forward in previous situations that had been provided by counsel, Skadden Arps, and also by Merrill Lynch, the former financial advisors, and I believe the Cahill Gordon firm, which represented the company at the time, in addition to Skadden Arps had also provided some information.

But I do not know the specific situations and the specifics of what the board reviewed at that time.

- Q Other than the creditors committee, did you receive input from any of the other constituencies in this case?
- 25 A I received input from what was I

1 RCN Corporation 2 guess the predecessor to the creditors 3 committee, ad hoc committee note holders, which 4 are the majority of the creditors committee. 5 The people who sit on the creditors committee 6 were also participants in that, with the 7 exception of one, but also got input and discussed this at length with the folks at JP 8 9 Morgan Chase and their financial advisors, who 10 are the secured lenders to the company at this 11 time. 12 And you didn't speak to any of the 0 13 equity interest, did you? 14 Α I did not, no. 15 Did anyone from Vulcan Ventures ever 0 16 tell you that it did not want to participate in 17 the KERP approval process? 18 Α I have not spoken to anyone from Vulcan ventures. 19 20 Q Now, was an independent compensation expert hired to comment on or review the KERP? 21 22 I don't know if an independent 23 compensation expert was hired to comment to 24 review it, but the independent compensation

committee of the board did review it at length

1 RCN Corporation 2 and approved it and recommended it to the full 3 board. But you don't know of the retention 4 0 5 of any HR specialist, do you? 6 I know that they relied on the work 7 that had been done by other outside professionals, Skadden Arps and personnel from 8 9 the Skadden Arps firm that deals with 10 compensation programs such as this and I know 11 they also relied on the in-house expertise of 12 compensation in our employee services group. 13 0 Now, you're affiliated with APF, 14 aren't you? AP Services? 15 Α 16 Q AP services. 17 Α I am. 18 And AP services, do they stand to 19 earn a success fee in this case? 20 Α We do. 2.1 MS. UNIMAN: I don't have any 22 further questions. 23 THE COURT: Let's me just ask you, 24 the folks that got the payment in May, have any 25 of them left the company?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

MR. DUBEL: Your Honor, I think we have had one or two leave. I can think of one in particular that left, but I'm not sure if there was an additional person.

THE COURT: What is your belief with regard to the risk that people in this group, this 76 will leave the company if the rest of the payments are not made, if the rest of the KERP is not approved?

MR. DUBEL: Because in this situation, your Honor, it has been so well explored with all of the employees and the comfort level that it has provided to them, from what I have seen, is so great that they are being appropriately protected and compensated for the extra work because there is a tremendous amount of extra work that is being put in by these employees to help us through and in certain situations where employees are potentially developing plans that could put themselves out of a job, I believe if they do not, if this is not approved, that it would have a detrimental effect on the overall moral of those 76 and we would probably see a greater

1 RCN Corporation

2.1

2 number of those leave than you would normally
3 see within attrition within a company.

MR. GOFFMAN: Your Honor, may I ask a question? I can proceed in one of two ways. I do have a series of questions I could ask Mr. Dubel that establishes his track record, his history as an expert in this field to respond to a variety of issues that are raised on direct, but I recognize your Honor has quite a full calendar today and you are accommodating us and I don't want to burden your Honor's record if your Honor doesn't feel it is necessary.

THE COURT: I hadn't qualified him as an HR 10 expert, but I do accept his experience generally as someone whose been on the operational side of a large number of bankruptcy cases, so I don't know if that answers your question, unless you want to qualify him as an expert, I don't think I need you to through those types of questions.

MR. GOFFMAN: I don't think he needs to be qualified as an expert to offer this business judgment, but maybe I could ask just a

- 1 RCN Corporation
- 2 | few questions to respond to some of the
- 3 issues.
- 4 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 5 BY MR. GOFFMAN:
- Q Mr. Dubel, you are the president and
- 7 chief operating officer of the debtors?
- 8 A Yes, I'm.
- 9 Q And you've been in this practice,
- 10 | how long have you been in this business?
- 11 A I've been doing this work since
- 12 approximately 1982.
- 13 Q And could you describe very briefly
- 14 | for the court your practice, your history?
- 15 A Yes, I worked with the big five
- 16 accounting firm Arthur Andersen, which is no
- 17 | longer in existence, in the restructuring group
- 18 | and left in 1993, but I had traditionally spent
- 19 | a vast majority of my time doing debtors
- 20 advisory work, and then in 1993 I left to go
- 21 out on my own and work directly inside
- 22 | companies, including situations where I was the
- 23 | chief financial officer and the executive chief
- 24 restructuring officer of the Leslie Fay
- 25 | companies; chief financial officer of Barney's

1 RCN Corporation 2 New York; chief operating officer of Cellnet 3 Data Systems, telecommunication system; CFO of 4 WorldCom, chief restructuring officer of ET 5 Turner, a telecom equipment manufacturer; CEO 6 of Cable and Wireless America, an IP transport 7 and web hosting company. 8 And when were you retained by the Q 9 debtors? 10 February 10, 2004. Α 11 What's your position with the Q 12 debtor? 13 Α President and chief operating 14 officer. 15 In your capacity, have you been 16 negotiating the terms of a reorganization plan with the creditors constituencies? 17 18 Negotiating with the official 19 creditors committee and the prepetition bank 20 lending group. 2.1 Over the course of those 0 22 negotiations, have you participated in the 23 negotiations of the key employee retention 24 plan?

Since the day I walked on board on

25

Α

1 RCN Corporation 2 February 10 I have been the person 3 participating in those. 4 In those negotiations, have the 0 5 creditors constituencies reached an 6 accommodation with the debtors what that key 7 employment retention plan would look like? Yes, I have. 8 Α And were the results of those 9 10 negotiations presented to the board of directors? 11 12 Yes, they were. Α 13 0 And did you present that to the 14 board of directors? 15 Yes, I did. Α 16 Are you a participant in the key Q 17 employee retention plan? 18 Α No, I'm not. 19 Will you receive any compensation Q 20 out of the key employee retention plan? 21 No, I will not. Α 22 Is it your view as the president and 23 chief operating officer of this company that in 24 order to maintain the appropriate employment 25 moral that it is important to have this key

1 RCN Corporation 2 employment retention plan approved today? 3 MS. UNIMAN: Objection. 4 THE COURT: On what basis? 5 MR. UNIMAN: Leading. Mr. Dubel, what's your 6 0 Withdrawn. 7 view on whether or not the key employment 8 retention plan should be approved today? 9 My view is that it is very important Α 10 part, I should say an extremely important part 11 of the overall restructuring process as we 12 continue to gain efficiencies, drive costs out and focus on the revenue which is going to 13 14 create substantial value to the estate. And if 15 this is not approved, then it would have a very 16 detrimental impact on our employees 17 productivity, moral and, ultimately, in my business judgement, I think it would have an 18 19 impact greater than the amount that we are 20 potentially paying out in terms of detrimental 2.1 costs to the company of the estate. 22 And is it your view that -- was this 23 presentation made to the board of directors? 24 Α Yes.

Do you have an understanding -- what

25

2.1

2 is your view as to the basis on which the board 3 made its decision?

MR. UNIMAN: Objection.

MR. GOFFMAN: He can give his view.

THE COURT: I will let that question

go. You can answer that question.

A It is my -- the board reviewed all of the information that had been put in front of it prior to my arrival and reviewed the information that I presented to the board, and it is my view that they thought thoroughly and carefully about this because they asked several detailed questions, and that is if we feel it is important to continue to create the value of the estate that we are continuing to create through driving revenue and achieving cost efficiencies.

Q You were asked a series of questions about whether or not you had studied any empirical data studies or charts concerning costs and benefit analysis, and I think you had talked about not having had such charts, but how did you arrive at your determinations?

On what basis did you arrive at your

2 determinations that this employee retention

3 | plan is in the best interest of the debtor's

4 estate?

10

11

12

A It is based on my 20 years of

experience both being an advisor to debtors and

the last 12 or so years being a part of

management in companies and being in the bowels

9 of the organization.

- Q Has the debtor actually lost any senior employees over the last nine months during the restructuring negotiations?
- A We haven't.
- Q And is it your view that if we don't have this key employee retention plan that we will lose other key employees at a higher rate it is your view?
- 18 A It is my view, yes.
- Q Have you ever turned down Vulcan or
  Wells Fargo request to have a meeting,
  conference call, telephone call or any other
  conversation regarding this restructuring
  negotiation or key employee retention plan or
  any other issue?
- MR. UNIMAN: Objection, your Honor.

1	RCN Corporation
2	THE COURT: On what basis?
3	MR. UNIMAN: Lacks foundation. If
4	he rephrases, perhaps I would withdraw my
5	objection.
6	THE COURT: You can answer the
7	question.
8	A No, I have not.
9	Q To the best of your knowledge, has
10	Wells Fargo ever requested a meeting or
11	conference call with you regarding any issue in
12	this case?
13	A Only in the fact that we solicited
14	some financing from Wells Fargo as part of our
15	replacement financing package, but other than
16	that, no.
17	Q And as far as you know, has Vulcan
18	ever requested a meeting or conversation
19	regarding this restructuring?
20	A No.
21	Q Have they ever requested a meeting
22	or conversation regarding the key employee
23	retention plan?
24	A No.
25	Q Are you aware that Vulcan had

- 1 RCN Corporation
- 2 representatives on the board of directors of
- 3 the debtor as late as the fall, summer or fall
- 4 of 2003?
- 5 A I am aware of that.
- Q Are you aware that they didn't
- 7 | voluntarily resign that position?
- MS. UNIMAN: Objection, your Honor.
- 9 Relevancy?
- 10 THE COURT: You can answer the
- 11 question.
- 12 A I am aware that they did resign,
- 13 yes.
- MR. GOFFMAN: I have no further
- 15 questions.
- 16 THE COURT: Okay. You can step
- 17 down. You should assume I've read your
- 18 papers. Does anyone have anything to add to
- 19 | what's previously been said?
- I have in front of me a motion for
- 21 | approval of a key employee retention plan,
- 22 | which includes two elements, a retention bonus
- 23 and an enhanced severance package. The plan
- 24 has been described in the moving papers as well
- 25 as having been attached to the papers. I've

1 RCN Corporation

2 reviewed it and asked a number of questions
3 about how it works and I believe the record is
4 clear as to how it works.

I will grant the debtor's motion for approval of the plan and deny the objection to the motion by Wells Fargo and Vulcan.

The standard for considering key employee retention plans has been addressed at length by a number of courts and commentators, as I review that standard, particularly in light of the fact here that the debtor is seeking to assume a prepetition agreement.

I looked to first and foremost the guidance from the Second Circuit in re: Ryan Pictures Corp. 4(F)3rd 1085 and 1099 which deals with the Court's review of a debtors decision to assume an executory contract, as well as several of the decisions by in the Southern District and elsewhere regarding specifically key employee retention plans, including in re: Arrow Voxing 269 BR 74, Bankruptcy District of Massachusetts, 2001; in re: Georgetown Steel Company 2004 bankruptcy Lexus 256 and Judge Gerber's opinion in the

Adelphia case, which has been cited in the papers.

Those three cases go through the case law at length and have all adopted what may be referred to as a balanced approach which weigh in light of the particular facts and circumstances of the case.

First, whether the debtor exercised proper business judgment in entering into and seeking to assume the agreement, as well as whether the program is fair and equitable, consistent with Orion and the Second Circuit case law, including Lionel, cited by Judge Farman in the Montgomery Ward Holding Corp., case 242 BR 147, D Delaware 1999, the Court should not be fettered by two rigid an approach in evaluating the program like this given that the ultimate decision is whether, in light of all the debtors rights, as well as the rights of the employees involved the decision to enter into the program or to assume the program makes good business sense for the debtor.

The proper business judgment aspect of the analysis looks largely at whether, in

RCN Corporation

fact, the debtors and their board followed well recognized and proper procedures in evaluating the issues because of the obvious benefits of not substituting on a blank slate the Court's business judgment for the judgment exercised by the parties close to the situation.

I noted here that the board was actively advised by its professionals throughout the process, not only its outside counsel but also its outside financial advisors in developing a KERP. That, in addition, it was advised starting in February by Mr. Dubel who has extensive experience of approximately 20 years in the restructuring area on an operational basis.

More importantly, or at least as importantly, the debtors had the active involvement and input of their key creditors constituencies, each of whom was represented not only by counsel but also by financial advisors, that is the secured lender group advised by Simpson Thacher and JP Morgan Chase's financial advisors, as well as the bondholders group before prepetition, as well

1 RCN Corporation

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

as the official creditors committee which
consists largely of bondholders, which was
advised by its financial advisor Chanon.

I think it is not disputed that each of those professionals has extensive experience in evaluating KERP proposals in distressed situations. Therefore, as a result of the deliberations of the board as informed by its professionals and the negotiation of this program as informed by the input of the creditors professionals, I conclude that this KERP as presented to me is the result of arms length and a proper arms length negotiation in a proper process, to the extent that the KERP reflects a settlement and I find that it does in significant part reflect a settlement, particularly as to the CEO's treatment under the KERP, but also with regard to waiver of other rights, including under the chairman's program that is currently in existence and that at least 33 percent of the participants in the KERP belong to.

This motion also meets the standards set forth in TNT Trailer Ferry, in particular,

1 RCN Corporation

2.1

2 again, it was the result of arms length
3 negotiations by the key parties of interest.

I agree with Mr. Dunne that the claims that are to be released in return for this KERP could be not only significant but, also, at least on par with the unsecured claims in the case represented by the creditors committee, and, of course, senior to the equity interests of Wells Fargo and Vulcan so, therefore, as a settlement, this agreement reflects not only an assessment of the merits but also the support of the parties at interest, that is, the unsecured creditors.

As far as whether the agreement is fair and equitable, I guess this is the courts way of keeping some independence from the business judgment standard, but I find nothing in this proposal, after my questioning of Mr. Dubel and Mr. Goffman about it in listening to Mr. Dubel's testimony, that shocks me or that strikes me as somehow an unfortunate grab of value.

The objectants complain that there is no empirical data; that this program is

RCN Corporation

2 necessary to keep those covered by it working 3 for the company.

I do not believe, based on the testimony offered, however, that the debtors have to go to the extreme of showing that they have been threatened with resignations if this program is not approved.

To the contrary, it strikes me that given the condition of these debtors as consistent with many debtors, the fundamental protections that key employees have when they join a company are in real jeopardy in that it is logical for them to want some assurance that they will be covered on the downside if they are not to be retained as a result of the Chapter 11 case that they are being asked to support and carry through.

So, therefore, I believe that there is a sufficient showing, again based in large measure on Mr. Dubel's testimony, that if, in fact, this program were not adopted, there would be sufficient uncertainty and concern among the employees covered by it that the debtor would face a significant risk of

2 employees quitting and of the additional costs 3 outlined by Mr. Dubel of retaining new 4 employees, as well as the cost of the delay in 5 retaining new employees and the serious risk 6 that the new employees who would be retained 7 would not have the same level of experience or 8 knowledge base as the current employees. 9 therefore, I'm satisfied that the KERP 10 represents a proper exercise in the debtors 11 business judgment and that in light of the 12 answers to my questions, as well as the 13 questions of counsel for Wells Fargo and 14 Vulcan, I do not believe that this program, 15 when combined with all of the other rights that 16 the employees have, as well as the rights that 17 they are releasing, constitutes an unfair or in 18 equitable grab for value but rather that it is 19 consistent with the general goal of a Chapter 20 11 case to preserve value, so, therefore, you 21 can submit your order. 22 MR. GOFFMAN: Thank you very much,

24

23

your Honor.

## 2 CERTIFICATE

I, MICHAEL WILLIAMS, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public of the State of New York do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the within proceedings, to the best of my ability.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, CSR